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RITISH NATION.

Cuellay, June 1. 1708.

a Nation, ought to be very well fortified against pub-lick Reproach. In this wife A'ge Men are apt to be ill naturd, when you pretend to inform them, and the Wildom they think they have, qualifies them immediately to think they want no more. B. 03 89

is a successional of a web if

However this may happen, Gentlemen of Brucin, here is one that thinks himself oblig'd to venture to speak a Word in Season to you; he hopes you that have no need of it, or that think you

E that underrakes to instruct have none, for that is almost the Same thing, will bear with it, for the fake of some, that having less Wit than you, may want it.

He professes himself convincid, that what he shall fay is not only Truth, but useful Truth, and as such, he hopes you will improve it to your own Advantage; but whether you will or no, he acknowledges himfelf unable to refrain in meer Respect to your Welfare, and mov'd with a Sense of your Danger.

And he is perswaded, that what he shall say now, will have so much Force with it, to evidently clear up his fincere Intentions for your Good, and be to convincing to all your Judgments, that he hopes for a more favourable

Reception now than ever.

The Title of his Paper is like a Man first Allarm of which, your immediate Inquiry is, WHERE, WHERE? When a Stranger comes among you, and cries out, Danger! Brirain in Danger! He ought to be furnish'd to answer your immediate Enwhat are we in Danger from?

Let me therefore first examine these Dangers; for the Dileale must be known before the Cure be prescribed——The Dangers to be hinted at may be divi-

ded into these Three. Viz.

I. Dangers past. II. Dangers present. III. Dangers to come.

I. By Dangers past, is to be understood, such as seem to be past; for if they were really past, they would be no Dangers -: And yet I shall not say much to put you upon the Uneafmers

of expecting their Return.

The French have made an Attempt upon you, and this is meant by the Dangers past: It is not the Delign of this Paper to put you in Fear of their Return, but neither do I think you ought to try whether you can tempt them to come again or no.

Pray, Gentlemen, will you then look back to what prompted them to come stood as fair for a Cure. here before; we are told of Invitations. and Personal Encouragements; There

merbing to Say to those things, a Man can hardly imagine any Man fo cruel to his Country, as to call in the French; if any fuch thing was, I believe, all honest Men will joyn in this Wish, that it may be detected, and the Perions brought to crying Fire in your Streets, upon the Justice. But till it is proved, I say nothing but Currat Lex, the Government is Filhing for it, let it go as it will.

But shall I tell you, Friends and Country Men, very plainly, you have all been Guilty of inviting over the French; not that I am going to indict quiry, from whence? What is it? And you all now Lafe Majestatis, and call you all Traitors by Craft; but take me right, Gentlemen, I must say it again, You have all been Guilty of inviting over the French.

> To explain my felf and prove this, I shall briefly name Particulars.

1. Your naked Posture as to Desence has been a Call to your Enemies, who, not doubting of a strong Party among you. must needs think the Strength you have had, was a most contemptible thing to prevent a Surprize: Your unfortified Coaft, your unfurnished Forts, your few Forces, your unfettled or unferviceable Militia, these have all been strong Invitations to the French.

But as these are the Effects of your yet Settling and Unfettled Infant State as to the Union, so the Government feems vigorous in their Application to restore you in those Cases to a State of Defence, and therefore this can be no Part of the Danger of inviting the Enemy to Return. I with the next Cafe

of your Indwelling Enemies, from Parties, Ambitious Interests, Unnatural whom fuch an invation as we are talking of is made but too feazible: But Envy, Parry Malice, and the like, the of this hereafter.

2. And which is the main Point, your Divisions at Home; your Party Divisions, your Religious Divisions, your Facebite Divisions, your Popilh Divisions, and at last, your Union Divisions, an unha py Word that is! These were, and still are the Invitations to a Foreign Enemy; these brought him Over, and these alone can endanger his Return.

In these things I place the Dangers of Britain past: I shall recapitulate them again presently; but I first pass on to the Generals; which brings me to,

II. The Second Head, viz. Of Dangers prefent.

These srife from a miserable Dearth of Charity and Neighbourhood, and a strange Contagion of Strife and Disaffection to one another, which is spread among us, and which threaten this Country with imnumerable Milchiefs and Diforders. And this contains the Third Head, viz. Of Dangers to come. You will pardon me for joining the Causes and the Consequences together.

I have always been a Foreteller of Good from the Union, and have put you in hopes of much upon that Head; but, Gentlemen, pray remember this, and bear Witness, I never told Baitain on either hand, North or South, that the Union would do you good whether you

a. The Number and Armed Posture would or no; that in spight of larring Strifes, and the spreading Poisons of Union would make you happy.

In short, shall I tell you a new, but plain and politive Truth, and I lay it down as a Thesis, which I shall enlarge upon a little hereafter: If you will not add Peace to Union, it is impossible you should reap any Advantage by it; if you will not joyn mutual Affultance, and bring an uniting Temper and the Union together, even GOD Himself, I Speak it with an awful Concern for you, cannot without working something miraculous, and out of the ordinary Course of his Providence, make the Union Effectual to you; But I shall speak further to this in my next.

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